

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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J.T., Individually and on behalf of D.T.;
K.M., Individually and on behalf of M.M. and S.M.;
J.J., Individually and on behalf of Z.J.;
C.N., Individually and on behalf of V.N.; and,
All Others Similarly Situated,

Plaintiffs,

20-cv-5878 (CM)

- against -

BILL de BLASIO, in his official capacity as the
Mayor of New York City; **RICHARD CARRANZA**,
in his official capacity as the Chancellor of the New
York City Department of Education; the **NEW YORK
CITY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**; the **SCHOOL
DISTRICTS IN THE UNITED STATES**; and the
**STATE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION IN THE
UNITED STATES**,

Defendants.

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**MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN OPPOSITION TO ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE
TO SEVER DEFENDANTS OTHER THAN NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION AND DISMISS COMPLAINT AGAINST THEM WITHOUT PREJUDICE**

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PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

This memorandum of law is submitted in opposition to Your Honor's Order to Show Cause, dated September 2, 2020 (Dkt. Entry No. 84), why all Defendants, other than the New York City Department of Education, should be severed herein and the complaint dismissed against all such Defendants, without prejudice. For the reasons set forth below, it is respectfully submitted that all Defendants are properly joined herein and that Plaintiffs' Complaint, and their Application for an Order to Show Cause for a Temporary Restraining Order and Preliminary Injunction, pursuant to Rule 65 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, should not be dismissed against said Defendants.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

This action was brought by PLAINTIFFS (*See* Appendix A of Complaint, Dkt. Entry No. 1), who are parents and/or natural guardians ("Plaintiff-Parent") of students classified under federal law as disabled and having an educational disability, and the Students themselves ("Plaintiff-Student"), on their own behalf and on the behalf of all others similarly situated against Defendants BILL de BLASIO, in his official capacity as the Mayor of New York City, RICHARD CARRANZA, in his official capacity as the Chancellor of New York City Department of Education, the NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, the SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN THE UNITED STATES (*See* Appendix B of Complaint, Dkt. Entry No. 1), and the STATE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES (*See* Appendix C of Complaint, Dkt. Entry No. 1) (collectively "Defendants").

As the novel coronavirus ("Covid 19") began spreading across the United States during the month of March 2020, state Governors around the nation directed Defendant School Districts to unilaterally close school buildings and required all students and school staff to remain home. (*See*

Pars. 6 and 7, Complaint Dkt. Entry No. 1). In-person instruction was changed to “remote learning,” if any. (*See* Par. 7, Complaint, Dkt. Entry No. 1).

Defendant State Education Departments (“SEDs”) throughout the United States began issuing guidance to school districts (a/k/a local educational agencies or “LEAs”) within their states, about how to provide educational services to students during the coronavirus shutdown. (*See* Par. 12, Complaint, Dkt. Entry No. 1).

Despite requests from school districts and state education departments across the country, the Secretary of Education of the United States Department of Education (“USDOE”) refused to grant waivers from the requirements of the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, 20 U.S.C. §1400, et seq. (“IDEA”) from providing disabled students with a FAPE (“free appropriate public education”) or from the IDEA’s procedural requirements during the coronavirus crisis.¹ While the USDOE provided flexibility in the provision of educational services during the coronavirus crisis, there has been no change in relevant federal or state education law.

On March 12, 2020, the USDOE offered guidance to Defendants reinforcing the Plaintiffs’ rights during the coronavirus crisis. (“[S]chools must ensure that, to the greatest extent possible, each student with a disability can be provided the special education and related services identified in the student’s individualized education program (“IEP”) developed under the IDEA, or a plan developed under Section 504.”).² And, on March 21, 2020, USDOE reinforced that guidance.³

On April 27, 2020, the USDOE presented a Report to Congress from USDOE Secretary Betsy DeVos which specifically did not recommend giving school districts the option to bypass

¹ <https://edsources.org/2020/disability-rights-groups-school-administrators-spar-over-possible-changes-to-special-education-laws/628376>

² March 12, 2020, Fact Sheet by USDOE: <https://www.isbe.net/Documents/qa-covid-19-03-12-2020.pdf>

³ March 21, 2020, Supplemental Fact Sheet by USDOE: <https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/frontpage/faq/rr/policyguidance/Supple%20Fact%20Sheet%2003.21.20%20FINAL.pdf>

major parts of federal special education law.⁴ “While the Department has provided extensive flexibility to help schools transition, there is no reason for Congress to waive any provision designed to keep students learning.”⁵

Starting in July 2020, Governors around the country rescinded their executive orders and allowed school buildings to reopen for extended school year (“ESY”) special education students, as defined by 34 C.F.R. § 300.106. (*See* Par. 16, Complaint, Dkt. Entry No. 1).

School districts throughout the United States were aware they were not in compliance of the IDEA, Section 504 or the ADA. Defendants knowingly, willfully and deliberately violated the rights of Plaintiff-Students and Plaintiff-Parents by acting in bad faith. (*See* Par. 17-25, Complaint Dkt. Entry No. 1). The Defendants unilaterally closed its schools and required students and staff to remain home, thereby altering the status quo of the educational programs of the Plaintiff-Students. The Defendants essentially failed to provide Plaintiff-Students with the special education and related services set forth in their IEPs. In this regard, and due to the actions of Defendants, they denied Plaintiffs pendency rights under IDEA, blatantly disregarded procedural safeguards, and simply failed to comply with long-established federal laws and regulations.

First, the Defendants unilaterally, substantially, and materially altered the location of where the Plaintiff-Students were to receive services: from a school classroom to the most restrictive environment along the continuum of services, the Plaintiff-Students’ home. A unilateral change from a classroom to total isolation at home, was also violative of the requirement to educate disabled students in the “least restrictive environment.” *Honig v. Doe*, 484 U.S. 305, 313 (1988).

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https://www2.ed.gov/documents/coronavirus/cares-waiver-report.pdf?utm_content=&utm_medium=email&utm_name=&utm_source=govdelivery&utm_term=

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<https://www.ed.gov/news/press-releases/secretary-devos-reiterates-learning-must-continue-all-students-declines-seek-congressional-waivers-fape-lre-requirements-idea>

Second, the Defendants unilaterally, substantially, and materially altered the delivery of these services by precluding the Plaintiff-Students from receiving any in-person services by special education teachers or related service providers, as required by the Plaintiff-Students' IEPs.

Third, no Plaintiff-Students' IEP provides for the remote provision of special education or related services. Rather, the Plaintiff-Students' IEPs require these services to be provided as a direct service to the Plaintiff-Students. In most instances, Defendants also altered the frequency and duration of Plaintiff-Students' related services, if they provided them at all.

There is no "pandemic exception" to the IDEA and if a student's educational program becomes unavailable, then the school district must find a comparable alternative placement. See *Knight v. District of Columbia*, 278 U.S. App. D.C. 237, 877 F.2d 1025, 1028 (D.C. Cir. 1989). When a student's educational program becomes unavailable, the stay-put provision requires that a similar program be found for the student. See *McKenzie v. Smith*, 771 F.2d 1527-33 (D.C. Cir. 1985); *F.S. v. District of Columbia*, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 27520 (D.D.C. 2007).

Plaintiffs disagree that Governors' school closure orders supersede federal laws (i.e., IDEA, Section 504, ADA) protecting the rights of Plaintiff-Students. Nevertheless, this is no longer a legal issue since Governors have rescinded those orders relating to special education students as of July 2020. (See Appendix D of Complaint, Dkt. Entry No. 1).

As a result of the violations committed by the Defendants, Plaintiff-Parents seek independent evaluations for the purpose of determining the extent to which the Plaintiff-Students exhibit regression and/or loss of competencies and abilities due to the loss of, or substantial change to, the Plaintiff-Students' educational program. Additionally, Plaintiff-Parents seek to have their respective LEAs' Committee on Special Education promptly convene after the completion of the requested independent evaluations for the purpose of ascertaining the Plaintiff-Students' current

needs and abilities to develop modified IEPs reflecting the loss or substantial and material alterations of Plaintiff-Students' special education and/or related services. Further, and as a result of the gross violations committed by the Defendants, Plaintiff-Parents seek compensatory damages from their respective LEAs. Compensatory education is an award of educational services designed to remedy a deprivation in the child's education. *Doe v. E. Lyme Bd. Of Educ.*, 790 F.3d 440, 445 (2d Cir. 2015).

Due to the deliberate indifference, intentional and willful actions of the Defendants, Plaintiff-Parents were required to "fill in" and compensate for the failure of their school district (LEA) and either lost income, incurred out-of-pocket expenses, and/or experienced loss of employment. Accordingly, Plaintiff-Parents seek compensatory damages and punitive damages.

Pursuant to the IDEA, Plaintiff-Parents sent statutory Ten Day notices to their respective LEAs advising that the LEA improperly modified Plaintiff-Students' IEPs, denied their pendency rights under Section 1415(j) of the IDEA, and requesting relief for such violations.

Pursuant to the IDEA, Plaintiff-Parents filed due process complaints with their LEAs alleging violations of the IDEA and Section 504 by unilaterally modifying the Plaintiff-Students' IEPs and failing to maintain their pendency programs and placements.

POINT I

ALL DEFENDANTS ARE PROPER PARTIES TO THIS ACTION AND NONE SHOULD BE SEVERED

As stated in Plaintiffs' memorandum of law entitled "Memorandum of Law in Opposition to Order to Show Cause to Dismiss Complaint against School Districts not Located within New York State," this Court has both subject matter jurisdiction and personal jurisdiction over all Defendants. Such jurisdiction is premised on federal claims (IDEA, Section 504 and ADA), a putative class action pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-2, 119

Stat. 4 (“CAFA”) (28 U.S.C. §1332(d)(2)), and by virtue of the presence of some of the Defendants in this district or long-arm jurisdiction over all others. *See* N.Y. CPLR §302(a).

Also, upon information and belief, having received federal funds by electronic means and having failed to provide or supervise the provision of special education and related services to disabled students in various school districts across the country with the services required by their IEPs, all Defendants are subject to the personal jurisdiction of this Court based on their violations of the civil section of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization Act (“RICO”). *See* 18 U.S.C. §1964(a). Specifically, Defendants’ actions which caused, *inter alia*, the filing of fraudulent claims, which violated 18 U.S.C. §1341 (mail fraud) and §1343 (wire fraud), warrant a finding of jurisdiction. *See* Civil RICO Statement filed herein.

Rule 20 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides, in relevant part, that multiple defendants may be joined in a single action if (1) the right to relief sought arises out of the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences, and (2) there are questions of law or fact common to all defendants. *See Bruno v. Zimmer, Inc.*, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 16830, 2018 WL 671234 (E.D.N.Y. Feb. 1, 2018); *DirectTV, Inc. v. Lewis*, 2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 8864, 2004 WL 941805 (W.D.N.Y. 2004).

Plaintiffs’ good faith allegations of systemic violations of the IDEA, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Section 504”), and the Americans with Disabilities Act (“ADA”), all support a determination of permissive joinder. Moreover, Plaintiffs have, in good faith, alleged actions by Defendants, sounding in conspiracy or other concert of action, by engaging in actions which are violative of civil RICO prohibitions. *See, Arista Records, LLC v. Doe*, 589 F. Supp. 2d 151 (D. Conn. 2008). Accordingly, such actions clearly warrant joinder herein, and the proper exercise of jurisdiction over said entities.

Moreover, this Court's equitable powers should favor pragmatism in favor of joinder. *See DirectTV, Inc., supra.*

It is posited that if Defendants disagree with this assessment, then this Court give leave for said Defendants to certify that they have not engaged in such conduct in violation of RICO.

Alternatively, it is respectfully requested that this Court stay its determination of the appropriateness of severance until after a determination is made respecting class certification.

CONCLUSION

In light of the foregoing, plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court issue an order maintaining the instant action against all Defendants.

Dated: New York, New York
September 11, 2020

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